

## Use of Molecular Oxygen to Reduce EUV-induced Carbon Contamination of Optics

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## Test Objective

- Determine approximate C removal rates from Mo/Si multilayer mirrors (MLMs) using O<sub>2</sub> + EUV
  - O<sub>2</sub> pressures necessary
  - test at representative EUV powers ~ (0.2 - 4 ) mW/mm<sup>2</sup>
  - expected cleaning mechanism - gasification of C by reactive oxygen species, details to be determined
- Use results as input for ETS operation
- The next step: Measurement of real-time O<sub>2</sub> cleaning
  - simultaneous processes of C deposition and removal



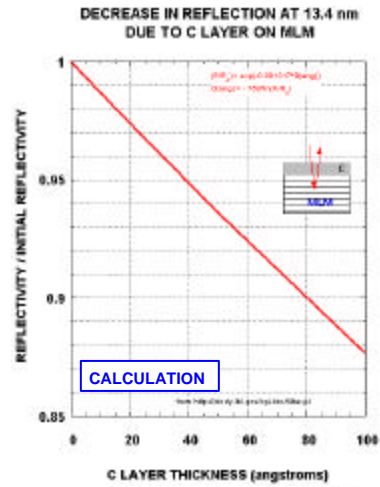
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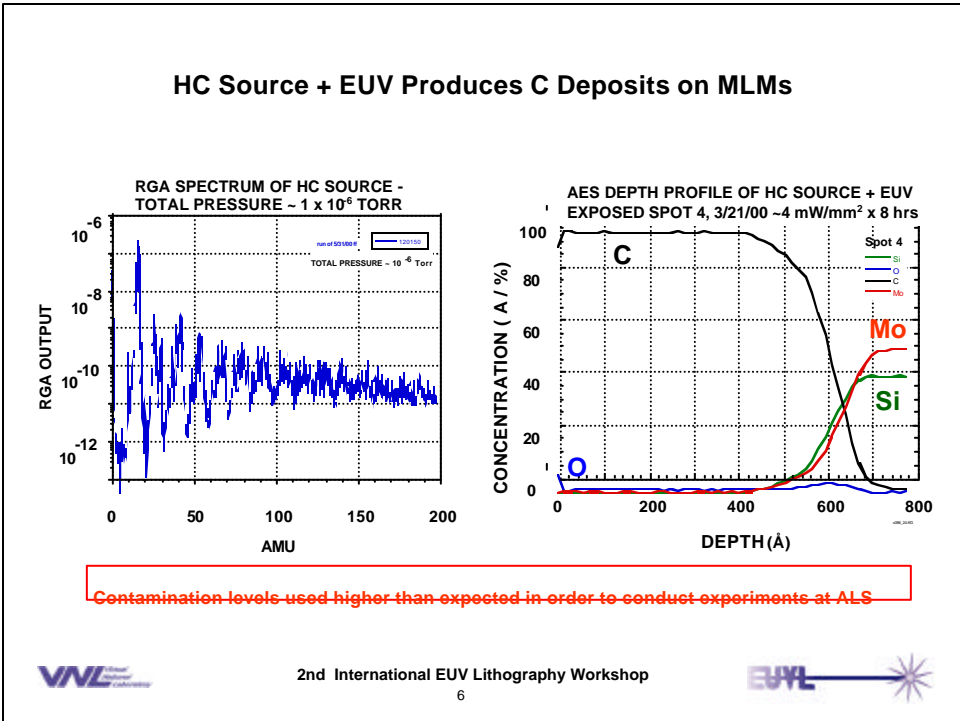
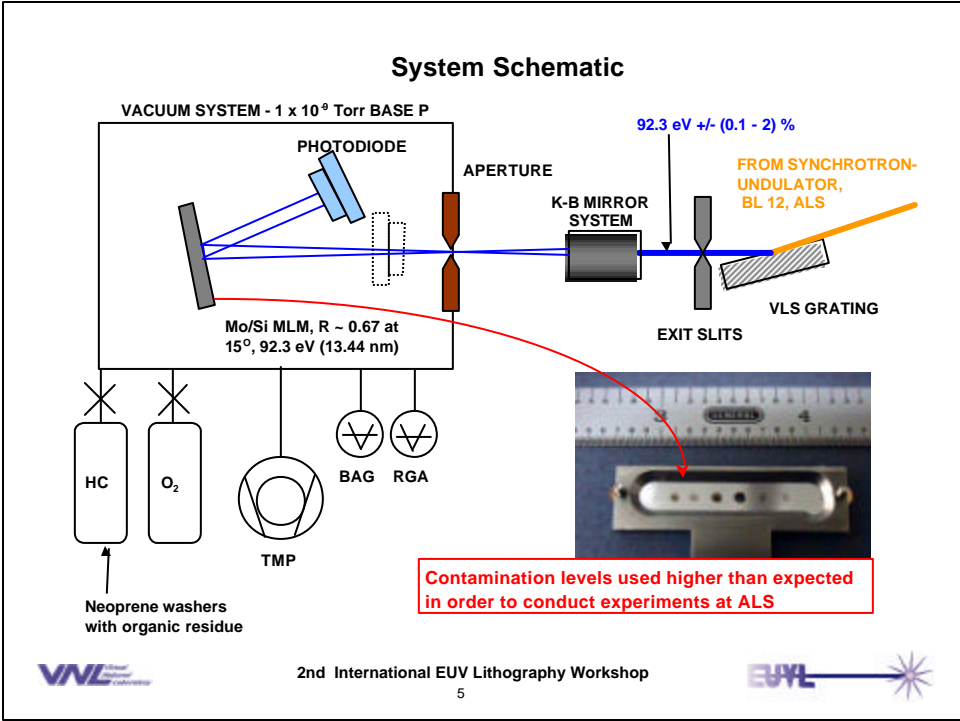
## C Deposits on EUV Optics Decrease Reflectivity

- Multiple optics increase C effect
- C must be cleaned off without degrading optics
  - no extreme oxidation
- O<sub>2</sub> introduction is simple
  - pressure can be measured directly
- Real time cleaning possible where it's needed - on illuminated areas of optics



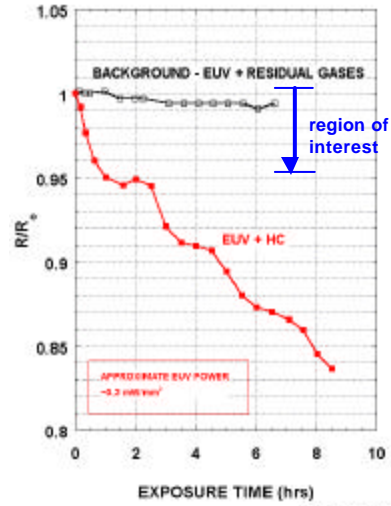
## Experimental

- Two types of experiments performed at Advanced Light Source (ALS)
  - “Deposit and Clean”: deposit separate C spots, then clean each with O<sub>2</sub> + EUV at different oxygen pressure, EUV power
  - “Coexposure” : Simultaneous C deposition, O<sub>2</sub> + EUV removal
- Assumptions
  - pulsed nature of ALS OK- average EUV power important
  - surrogate hydrocarbon (HC) source mimics high molecular weight HCs in tools
- Techniques
  - Real time, *in-situ*
    - EUV reflectivity (R) measurement
    - Pressure, RGA measurement (except at pressures > 1 x 10<sup>-4</sup> Torr)
    - Photoemission
  - *Ex-situ*
    - Auger Electron Spectroscopy (AES) sputter-through depth profiling
- Contamination levels used higher (~ 100 x) than in ETS in order to conduct experiments at ALS



## Typical Reduction of MLM Reflectance with HC Source

- Data shown as  $R/R_0$ , reflectance/original reflectance
- Original reflectances:
  - ~ 0.65 - 0.67 measured *in-situ*
  - ~ 0.67 measured on ALS BL 6.3.2, metrology beamline



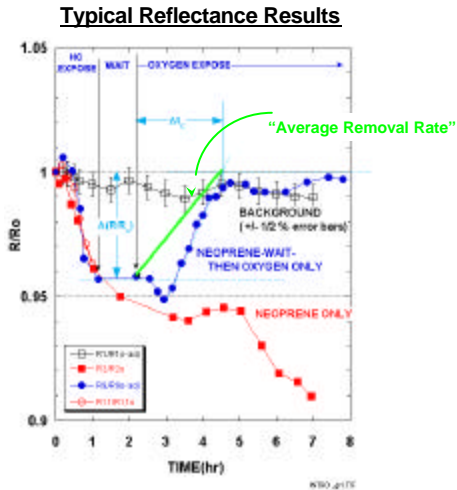
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## “Deposit-Clean” Results: Reflectivity can be Restored by EUV + O<sub>2</sub>

- Several C spots with ~ 4 %  $R/R_0$  reduction deposited, then O<sub>2</sub> exposed
- “Average Removal Rate” time computed from time O<sub>2</sub> introduced to time  $R/R_0 = 1$  reached based on construct shown
- “Average Removal Rate” given by slope of green line



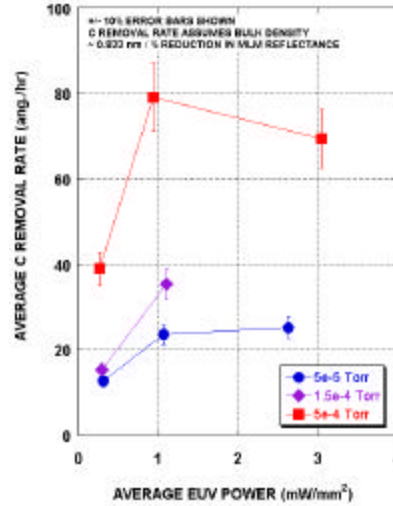
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## Average Carbon Removal Rates

- Data from “Deposit-Clean” experiments used
- C bulk density, computed R vs thickness from X-ray tables assumed
  - Density of C deposits ~ 0.5-1 x theoretical bulk density (T.B.D.)
- Non-linear dependence of removal on EUV power, O<sub>2</sub> pressure at levels studied
  - cleaning increases faster with pressure than EUV power

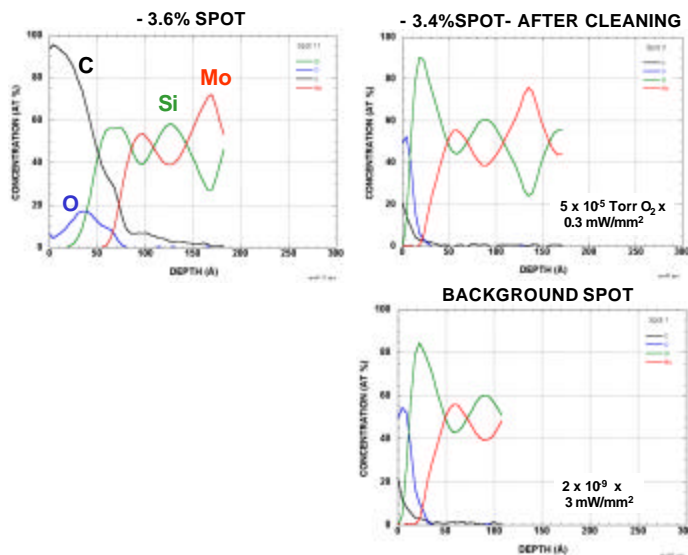


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## AES Results Show C Removal



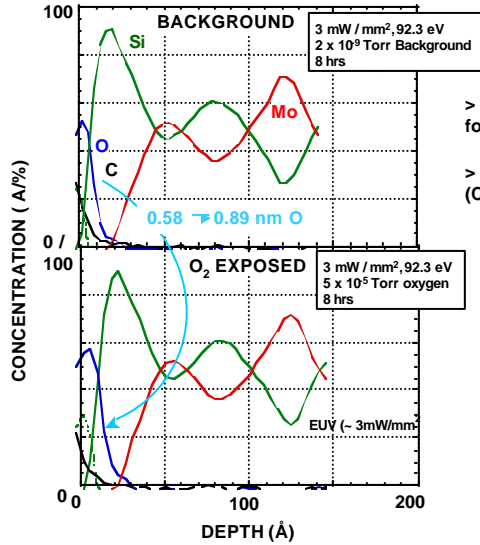
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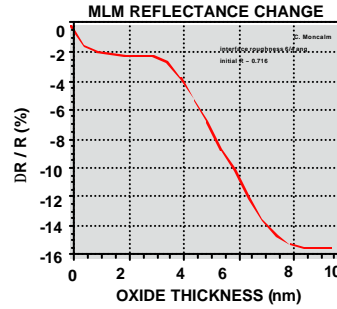
### Low Oxygen Risk to Optics:

Only ~ 0.3 nm Oxidation Occurs at  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  Torr of Oxygen x 8 hours at  $3 \text{ mW} / \text{mm}^2$  ( $92.3 \text{ eV}$ )



> exposure of a MLM to oxygen at  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  Torr for 35 hours ( $0.3 \text{ mW} / \text{mm}^2$ ) produced < 1% DR/R

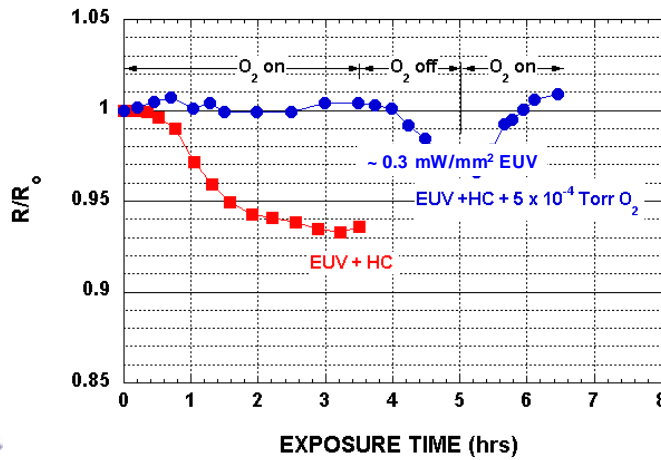
> up to ~ 3 nm of oxide might be tolerable (CALCULATION by Claude Montcalm, LLLNL):



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### O<sub>2</sub> Coexposure can Prevent C Deposition



## Summary

- **O<sub>2</sub> + EUV Removes C spots**
  - up to 7 nm/hr at C theoretical bulk density (T.B.D.) at ~ 5 x 10<sup>-4</sup> Torr O<sub>2</sub>, 3 mW / mm<sup>2</sup> EUV
  - removal rate is not linear with EUV power or pressure
    - dependence on pressure stronger than on EUV power density
- **Little additional oxidation of MLM occurs at highest powers used**
  - ~ 0.3 nm additional oxide layer thickness with exposure at 5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> Torr, 3 mW/mm<sup>2</sup> EUV power x 8 hours
  - long-term exposures required to complete data
- **Preliminary: Oxygen + EUV coexposure can prevent C buildup at pressures of < 5 x 10<sup>-4</sup> Torr O<sub>2</sub>**

